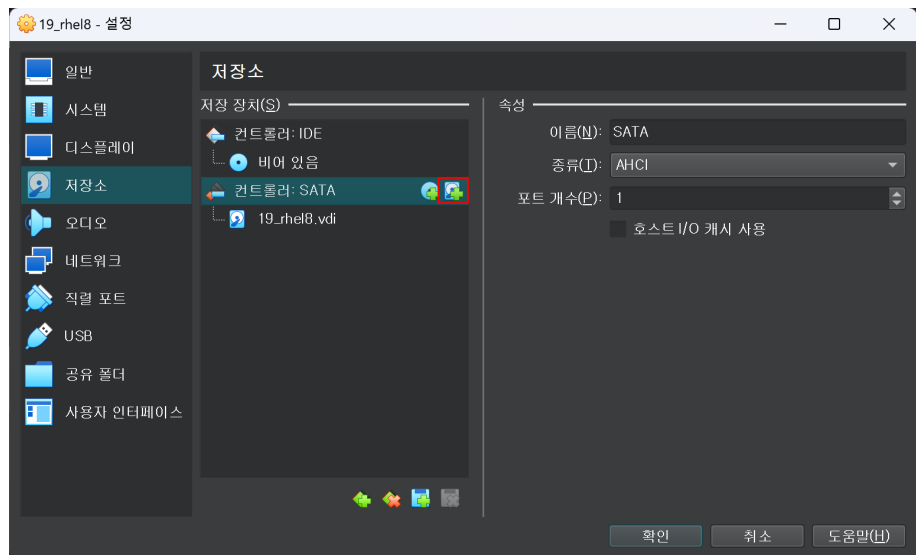
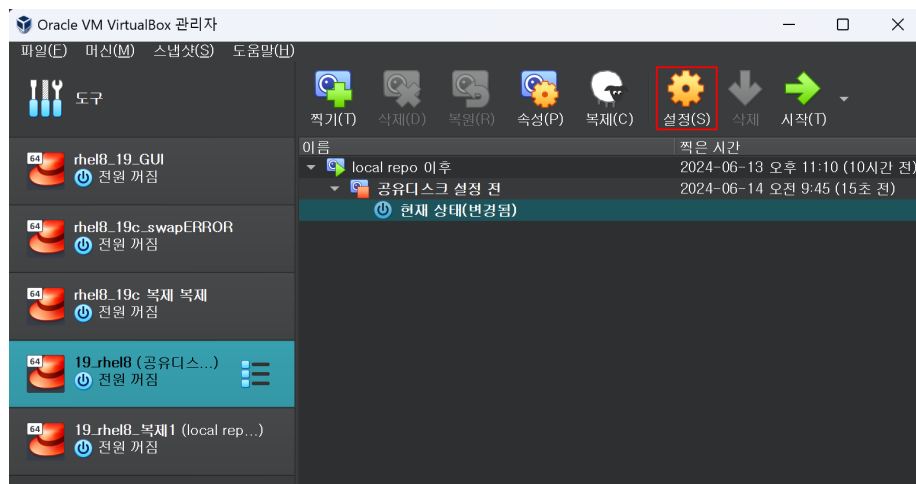
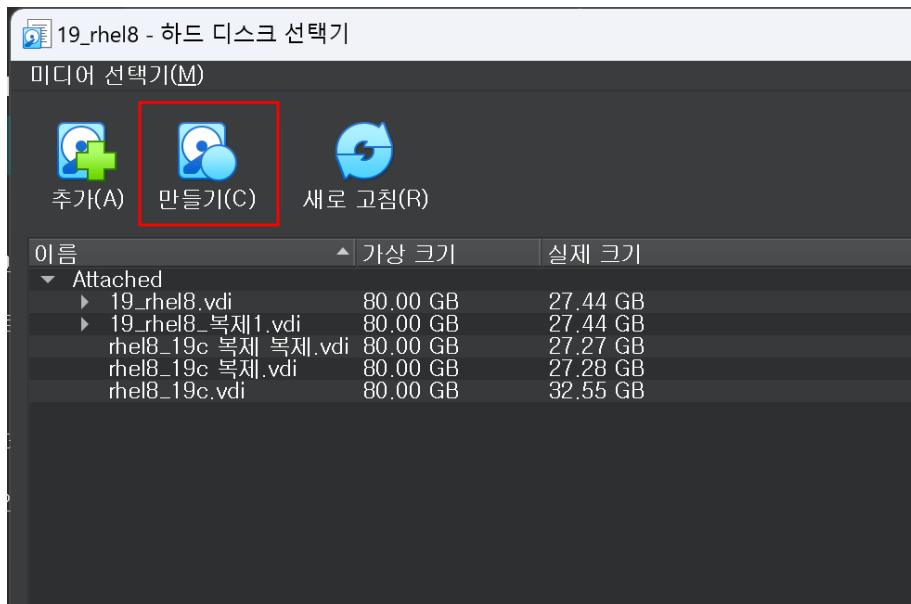


IV. 공유 디스크 설정 및 파티셔닝

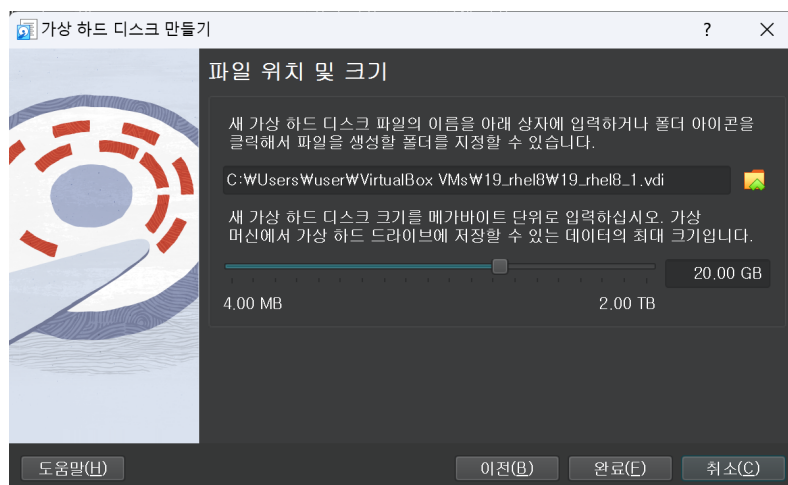
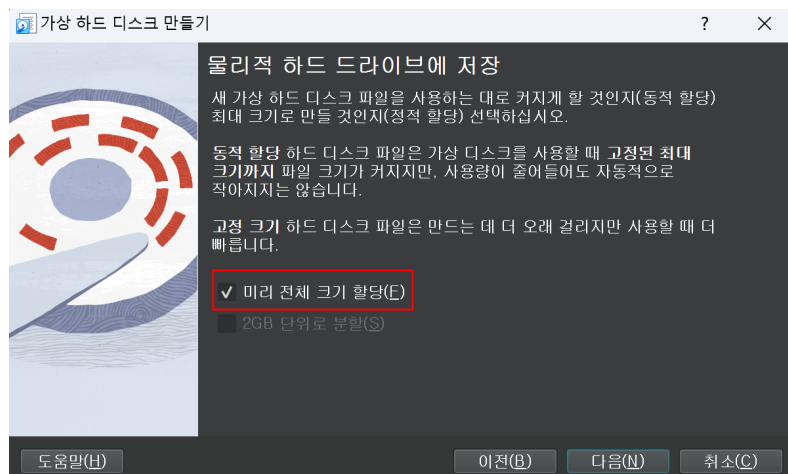
https://support.oracle.com/epmos/faces/DocumentDisplay?_afLoop=479000383547213&parent=EXTERNAL_SEARCH&sourceId=HOWTO&id=2052802.1&_afWindowMode=0&_adf.ctrl-state=oay6voi5e_4

1. 공유 디스크를 추가하기 위해서 가상머신을 종료합니다.
2. 설정 > 저장소 > 컨트롤러 : SATA '하드 디스크 추가' 아이콘 클릭 > '만들기' 아이콘 클릭

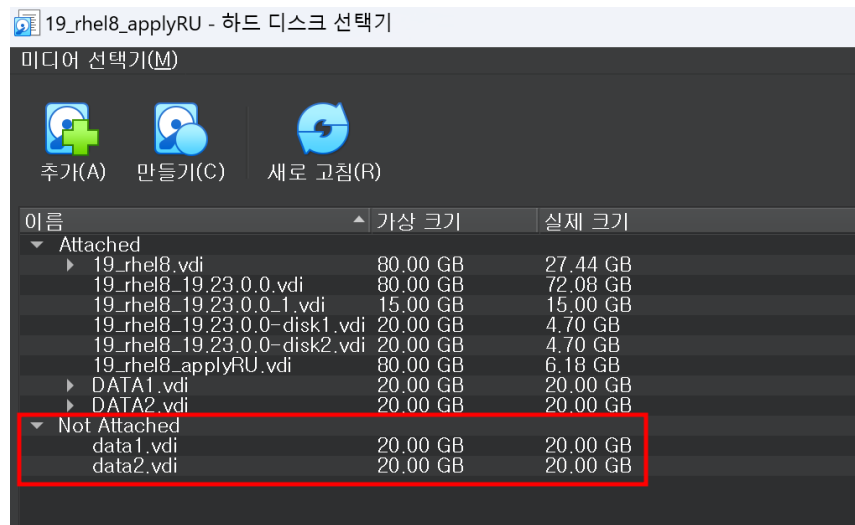




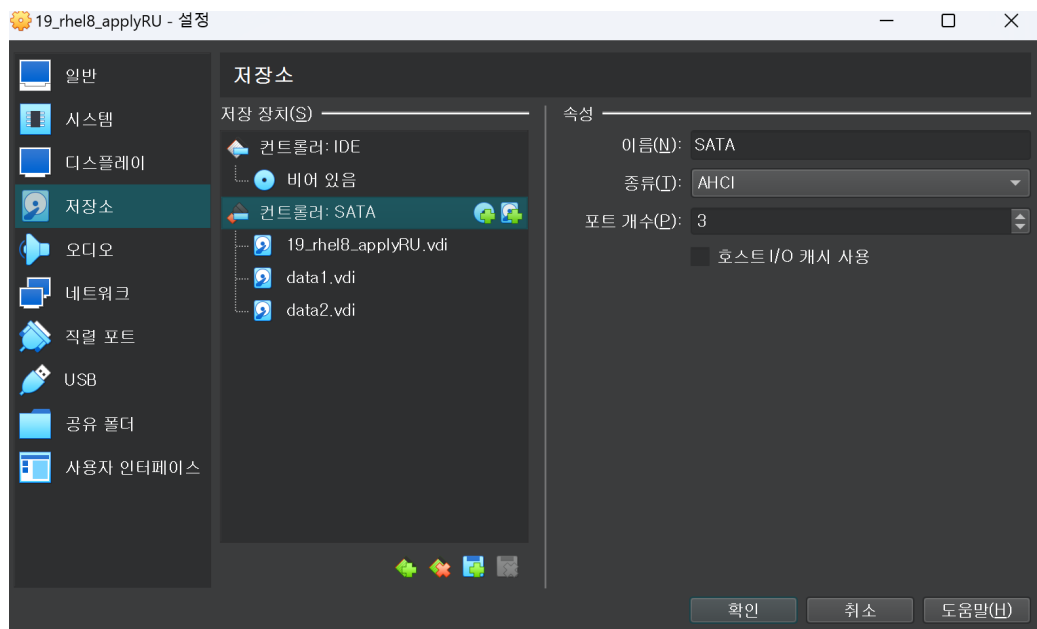
3. 공유 디스크로 사용할 디스크를 생성합니다.(경로에서 이름 수정)



4. 총 2개를 DATA1, DATA2 라는 이름으로 생성



생성한 각 디스크를 더블 클릭하여 추가 > '확인' 클릭하여 완료



5. OS에서 확인

```
# lsblk
```

```
[root@SON ~]# lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
├─sda         8:0    0   80G  0 disk
│ ├─sda1       8:1    0   512M  0 part /boot
│ ├─sda2       8:2    0    8G  0 part [SWAP]
│ └─sda3       8:3    0  71.5G  0 part /
└─sdb         8:16    0   20G  0 disk
   sdc         8:32    0   20G  0 disk
sr0          11:0    1 1024M  0 rom
```

```
# fdisk -l
```

```
[root@SON ~]# fdisk -l
Disk /dev/sdb: 20 GiB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk /dev/sda: 80 GiB, 85899345920 bytes, 167772160 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x3ea2d9a0

Device      Boot      Start      End  Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1   *          2048   1050623   1048576   512M 83 Linux
/dev/sda2           1050624  17827839  16777216    8G 82 Linux swap / Solaris
/dev/sda3       17827840 167772159 149944320  71.5G 83 Linux

Disk /dev/sdc: 20 GiB, 21474836480 bytes, 41943040 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
```

6. 디스크 파티셔닝 수행

- dev/sdb 파티셔닝 수행 :
fdisk 명령어를 사용하여 디스크 파티셔닝 도구를 실행 해
sdb 디스크 파티셔닝을 수행합니다.

```
# fdisk /dev/sdb

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.32.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x9a8dce82.

## 1. 새로운 파티션 생성(n입력)
Command (m for help): n
```

```

## 2. 파티션 타입 선택 (primary => p)
Partition type
  p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p

## 3. 파티션 번호 선택 (기본값 1)
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1

## 4. 기본 값을 사용하여 디스크의 전체 공간을 파티션에 할당
First sector (2048-41943039, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-41943039, default 41943039):

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 20 GiB.

## 5. 변경 사항 저장 및 종료( 파티션 테이블을 디스크에 작성하고 fdisk를 종료하기 위해 w 입력)
Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.

```

```

[root@SON ~]# fdisk /dev/sdb

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.32.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x97c50f8d.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1
First sector (2048-41943039, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-41943039, default 41943039):

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 20 GiB.
]
Command (m for help): w

```

- /dev/sdc 디스크 파티셔닝

fdisk 명령어를 사용하여 디스크 파티셔닝 도구를 실행 해 **sdc** 디스크 파티셔닝을 수행합니다.

```

[root@son ~]# fdisk /dev/sdc

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.32.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x7f1fe10e.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)

```

```

Select (default p): p
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1
First sector (2048-41943039, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-41943039, default 41943039):

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 20 GiB.

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.

```

```

[root@son ~]# fdisk /dev/sdc

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.32.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x7f1fe10e.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1
First sector (2048-41943039, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-41943039, default 41943039):

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 20 GiB.

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.

```

```

[root@SON ~]# fdisk /dev/sdc

Welcome to fdisk (util-linux 2.32.1).
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Device does not contain a recognized partition table.
Created a new DOS disklabel with disk identifier 0x5c8290dc.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1
First sector (2048-41943039, default 2048):
Last sector, +sectors or +size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-41943039, default 41943039):

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 20 GiB.

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.

```

- 파티셔닝 되었는지 확인

```

[root@SON ~]# lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda          8:0    0   80G  0 disk
├─sda1       8:1    0   512M  0 part /boot
├─sda2       8:2    0    8G   0 part [SWAP]
└─sda3       8:3    0  71.5G  0 part /
sdb          8:16   0   20G  0 disk
└─sdb1       8:17   0   20G  0 part
sdc          8:32   0   20G  0 disk

```

```
└─sdc1  8:33  0  20G  0 part
sr0     11:0  1 1024M  0 rom
```

```
[root@SON ~]# lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda          8:0    0   80G  0 disk
├─sda1       8:1    0   512M  0 part /boot
├─sda2       8:2    0    8G   0 part [SWAP]
└─sda3       8:3    0   71.5G  0 part /
sdb          8:16   0   20G  0 disk
└─sdb1       8:17   0   20G  0 part
sdc          8:32   0   20G  0 disk
└─sdc1       8:33   0   20G  0 part
sr0         11:0   1 1024M  0 rom
```